

REPORT

NATIVE PAPERS

OF

FOR THE

Week ending the 18th January 1890.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Kasipore Nibási" ...	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	30	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	"Ahammadi" ...	Tangail, Mymensingh	450	
3	"Ave Maria" ...	Calcutta	.....
4	"Divákar" ...	Ditto	.....
5	"Gaura Duta" ...	Maldah	.....
6	"Purva Bangabási" ...	Noakholly	.....
7	"Purva Darpan" ...	Chittagong	700	
8	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi" ...	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
9	"Arya Darpan" ...	Calcutta	102	10th January 1890.
10	"Bangabási" ...	Ditto	20,000	11th ditto.
11	"Burdwan Sanjibani" ...	Burdwan	302	7th ditto.
12	"Chandra Vilásh" ...	Berhampore	250	
13	"Cháruvartá" ...	Sherapore, Mymensingh	500	6th ditto.
14	"Chattal Gazette" ...	Chittagong	800	
15	"Dacca Prakásh" ...	Dacca	1,200	12th ditto.
16	"Education Gazette" ...	Hooghly	885	10th ditto.
17	"Faridpur Hitaishini" ...	Faridpur	.....
18	"Garib" ...	Dacca	3,000	
19	"Grambási" ...	Uluberia	800	11th ditto.
20	"Gaurab" ...	Ditto	.....
21	"Guru Charana" ...	Calcutta	.....
22	"Hindu Ranjiká" ...	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	300	8th ditto.
23	"Jagatbási" ...	Calcutta	750	
24	"Murshidábád Patriká" ...	Berhampore	508	
25	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi" ...	Ditto	350	
26	"Navavibhákar Sádharani" ...	Calcutta	600	13th ditto.
27	"Pratikár" ...	Berhampore	600	3rd ditto.
28	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh" ...	Kakinia, Rungpore	205	
29	"Sahachar" ...	Calcutta	500	8th ditto.
30	"Samaya" ...	Ditto	3,806	10th ditto.
31	"Sanjivani" ...	Ditto	4,000	11th ditto.
32	"Sansodhini" ...	Chittagong	800	
33	"Sakti" ...	Dacca	.....	7th ditto.
34	"Santi" ...	Calcutta	3,722	
35	"Saráswat Patra" ...	Dacca	300	
36	"Som Prakásh" ...	Calcutta	1,000	13th ditto.
37	"Srimanta Saudagár" ...	Ditto	.....
38	"Sudhakar" ...	Ditto	.....	10th ditto
39	"Sulabha Samáchar o Kusadaha" ...	Ditto	800	10th ditto.
40	"Surabhi o Patáka" ...	Chandernagore	700	2nd & 9th ditto

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<i>Daily.</i>				
41	"Dainik o Samáchár Chandriká" ...	Calcutta ...	1,500	12th to 16th January 1890.
42	"Samvád Prabhákar" ...	Ditto ...	800	10th to 15th ditto.
43	"Samvád Purnachandrodaya" ...	Ditto ...	300	10th to 16th ditto.
44	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká" ...	Ditto ...	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	.....	13th January 1890.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
46	"Darjeeling Mission ke Másik Sámachár Patrika." ...	Darjeeling ...	20	
47	"Kshatriya Pratiká" ...	Patna ...	200	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
48	"Aryávarta" ...	Calcutta ...	1,500	4th and 11th January 1890.
49	"Behar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore ...	.....
50	"Bhárat Mitra" ...	Calcutta ...	1,653	2nd and 9th ditto.
51	"Sár Sudhánidhi" ...	Ditto ...	500	30th December 1889 & 6th Jan. 1890.
52	"Uchit Baktá" ...	Ditto ...	4,500	22nd December 1889.
53	"Hindi Samáchár" ...	Bhagulpore ...	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
54	"Jám-Jahán-numá" ...	Calcutta ...	250	3rd January 1890.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
55	"Aftal Alum Arrah" ...	Arrah ...	300	
56	"Akhbar Tusdiq-i-Hind" ...	Calcutta ...	.....
57	"Anis" ...	Patna ...	.....
58	"Gauhur" ...	Calcutta ...	196	
59	"Sharaf-ul-Akbar" ...	Behar ...	150	
60	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	.....	30th December 1889.
61	"Akhbar i-Darusaltanat" ...	Calcutta ...	340	10th January 1890.
62	"Raisul-Akhbari-Moorshidabad" ...	Murshidabad ...	.....
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
63	"Asha" ...	Cuttack ...	.....
64	"Taraka and Subhavártá" ...	Ditto ...	.....
65	"Pradíp" ...	Ditto ...	.....
66	"Samyabadi" ...	Ditto ...	.....
<i>Weekly.</i>				
67	"Dipaka" ...	Cuttack ...	.....
68	"Utkal Dípiká" ...	Ditto ...	444	
69	"Samvad Váhika" ...	Balasore ...	205	
70	"Urya and Navasamvád" ...	Ditto ...	600	
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
71	"Silchar" ...	Silchar ...	500	30th December 1889.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
72	"Paridarshak" ...	Sylhet ...	450	

I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

THE *Sahachar*, of the 8th January, is of opinion that England should no longer tolerate the existence of any other European power in India, and should buy up Goa from the Portuguese. It would have been well if the British Government had taken advantage of the Franco-Prussian war to occupy and annex all the French possessions in India. And it is a pity that it did not do so. Portugal is a backward power, and the existence of a Portuguese possession in India is undesirable politically as well as on general grounds. When Portugal has been dispossessed of her Indian possession, it will be time to treat France in a similar manner.

SACHACHAR,
Jan. 8th, 1890.

2. The same paper has learnt from the *Darjeeling News* newspaper that British officers are gradually monopolising all power in Sikkim. The Raja is absolutely powerless, and great discontent prevails in the country. It is owing to the continued enforcement of Lord Dufferin's policy of annexing a country without declaring war against it that British interference has caused so much dissatisfaction in the country in regard to Cashmere, and is about to produce similar dissatisfaction in regard to Sikkim. To annex Sikkim will, however, be a great mistake. Its revenue will not be sufficient to support a civilised administration, and the consequences will be that some additional burdens will be thrown on the Indian tax-payer. Does Lord Lansdowne want to be made Duke of Lingtu?

SACHACHAR.

3. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandrika*, of the 15th January, draws attention to the havoc committed by fever among the Punjabi coolies with the Chin-Lushai Expedition. Anglo-Indian correspondents are doing incalculable harm by not reporting the exact number of deaths. One of them reports that all work is being done at present by 482 Paharee coolies. Will not the Punjabees ask after this whether the Punjab coolies have died one and all; and will they on any account consent to go to a country where one thousand of their brethren have lost their lives? The Military authorities are not acting wisely in suppressing the truth and thereby allowing such beliefs to take hold of the minds of the Punjabees. It won't do to apply here the red-hot policy embodied in that red-hot law, the Official Secrets Act.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 15th, 1890.

II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

(a)—Police.

4. The *Gramvasi*, of the 11th January, has learnt with surprise that the police were set to watch the movements of the delegates who went to the last meeting of the Congress at Bombay from Madras and Allahabad. There was absolutely no necessity for precaution of this kind, for the Congress was a thoroughly loyal movement and the congressists were a thoroughly loyal people. The action of Government in setting the police to watch their proceedings must therefore be pronounced to have been childish in the extreme.

GRAMVASI,
Jan. 11th, 1890.

5. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 14th January, says that the action of the Government in sending police officers to watch and report on the movements of the Congress leaders need cause no anxiety or fear, inasmuch as nothing done at the Congress transgressed the limits of loyalty. Government, of course, has the right to know the facts of this Congress movement, but it should not depute subordinate police officers receiving low salaries, men, that is, whose small education, intelligence and experience unfit them for such important and responsible work, to report on the doings of the Congress. Such men

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Jan. 14th, 1890.

are extremely likely to send in erroneous reports producing consequences injurious to the Congress and Government alike. The Government therefore ought to act with a little discretion in this matter.

(b)—*Working of the Courts.*

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Jan. 7th, 1890.

6. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 7th January, says that one of the Munsifs attached to the Sudder chowki in the town of Burdwan is in the habit of making over witnesses to the custody of peons. This causes much inconvenience to the former, because the peons often make them sit in the sun and otherwise ill-treat them until they are paid something by way of bribe. The practice of keeping witnesses in the custody of peons should be abolished.

SAKTI,
Jan. 7th, 1890.

7. The *Sakti*, of the 7th January, writes that, even after the remonstrance received by him from the High Court, the treatment of the vakils of the Commilla bar by Mr. Posford, Judge of Tipperah, is quite ungentlemanlike. The Judge is in the habit of characterising the arguments of the pleaders, when not to his liking, as "nonsense." Mr. Posford has also a keen eye to the dignity of the Civil Service, and a native failing to make due obeisance to a Civilian is sure to come to grief at his hands.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 11th, 1890.

8. The *Sanjivani*, of the 11th January, has the following in regard to the conduct of the Deputy Magistrate of Basirhat in a case against the police:—

The Deputy Magistrate at first tried to make up the difference between the police and the plaintiffs, but the latter not having listened to his advice he most reluctantly called upon the daroga's servant only to appear. The plaintiffs, despairing of justice being done to them, moved the District Magistrate to transfer the case from the file of the Deputy Magistrate. But the District Magistrate sent the case back to the Deputy Magistrate for trial under the sections mentioned by the plaintiffs, and with orders to summon all the defendants. The Deputy Magistrate took the plaintiffs' evidence, and although compelled to summon all the defendants, did so only under section 352 of the Penal Code, and made a promise to the effect that he would try the case under the sections under which charges would be framed. On the day of hearing, the pleader for the plaintiffs prayed for a regular trial, but the Deputy Magistrate rejected that prayer, and proceeded, for obvious reasons, to try the case summarily. The pleader also complained of other irregularities in the trial, namely, that although the daroga was present in court, his petition praying for permission to appear by agent was granted, and that the head-constable and the other defendants were not placed in the dock. On the delivery of the judgment on the 29th December last, it was found that the daroga and the other defendants had been acquitted, and that only the daroga's servant had been fined one rupee. It is also reported that the daroga and others having, in the course of the trial, instituted a countercharge against the plaintiffs, the Deputy Magistrate at first advised them to withdraw it, but on the plaintiffs moving the District Magistrate threatened them with arraignment on the countercharge.

(d)—*Education.*

PRATIKAR,
Jan. 3rd, 1890.

9. The *Pratihar*, of the 3rd January, referring to the refusal of the Registrar of the Calcutta University to grant permission to the blind student, Sarat Chandra Sen, of Rajshahye, to appear at the Entrance Examination, remarks that the Registrar might have made an

The blind candidate for the Entrance Examination.

exception in this particular case in spite of the rule of the University that each candidate should write down his own answers. The writer says that the attention of the Vice-Chancellor, the Hon'ble Justice Gurudas Banerji, should be drawn to the matter.

10. The *Sahachar*, of the 8th January, has the following about the Bethune Girls' School, Calcutta :—

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 8th, 1890.

The Bethune Girls' School.

The Bethune Girls' School, Calcutta, was originally intended for Hindu girls. It was founded by Mr. Bethune at a time when the Hindu community was opposed to female education. And Hindu gentlemen consented to send their girls to the school only because they knew that girls of no other nationality would be admitted into it. A boy of the Sunri (wine-seller) caste was once admitted into the Hindu School; and as the admission was objected to on the ground of caste by Raja Kalikrishna and other leading Hindus of the time, the boy had to be sent away from the school. It should be clear to all that the men who refused to see a Sunri associate with their sons would not have allowed their daughters to "rub shoulders" with Christian girls. Accordingly the first pupils on the roll of the Bethune School were Hindus. But of the present pupils of the Bethune School, the majority are Christians and Brahmos. Its Lady Superintendent is a Christian, and the lady who is her assistant is a Brahmo, and most of the native members of the Managing Committee of the school are Christians and Brahmos. It is not at all unnatural, under these circumstances, that Hindu parents should object to send their daughters to the school. Again, it is by no means desirable that Hindu girls should be instructed in the Christian faith. But they must be more or less instructed in that faith when the Lady Superintendent of the school is a Christian, who, being a convert from her national faith, must have strong attachment for her new religion. Nothing can be said against the Lady Superintendent on the ground of ability. But as the present educational system of the country is thoroughly Western in character, Europeans are the best persons to give effect to it. And so the larger the number of European teachers in the country, the better. The appointment of a native lady as Lady Superintendent of the Bethune School has therefore been a mistake.

Be that as it may, what with the increase of the influence of Christians and Brahmos over the affairs of the school, and what with the admission of non-Hindu girls into it, the number of Hindu girls on its rolls has decreased, a result which is by no means a desirable one. The European members of the Managing Committee of the school, as well as the Director of Public Instruction, should take the matter into their consideration. If it is not desirable to transform Hindu girls into English ladies, then the question of overhauling the Bethune School ought to be taken up at once.

11. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 8th January, says that the rejection by the Calcutta University of the application of the blind boy for permission to appear at

HINDU RANJIKI,
Jan. 8th, 1890.

The blind candidate for the Entrance Examination.

the Entrance Examination means want of feeling and common sense in the University authorities. The boy prayed for no special favour. He simply wanted permission to dictate his answers to an amanuensis, whom the University could trust, and to be examined in spellings *viva voce* if necessary, and expressed his willingness to accept a deduction of 10 per cent in the marks allotted to him for his inability to write down his answers himself. And a prayer so reasonable has been rejected by a meeting of the Syndicate, consisting of Sir Alfred Croft, Sir Henry Harrison, and four Bengali Members, whose names will not be mentioned for special reasons, with the single exception of that of Dr. Lalmadhab Mukharji, who fought for the poor boy. The boy should try, if he can, to appeal to the Senate against the decision of the Syndicate.

SAMAYA,
Jan. 10th, 1890.

12. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 10th January, writing from Suryyapur-Culna, in the district of Burdwan, says that the inadequate rewards which have

Village pathsalas in Bengal.

been given to the gurus of the village pathsalas since the establishment of Local Boards have been the chief cause of the decrease in the number of those pathsalas and in the number of their pupils. The work which the gurus have to perform is of a most arduous nature, and the remuneration they get for doing that work is most inadequate, their monthly salary, in most cases, being only one to two rupees. Such being the case, it is the hope of getting handsome rewards for passing pupils in the circle examination that alone sustains them in their work. Formerly these rewards amounted to 20, 40, 60, and even 80 rupees, but now after the establishment of the Local Boards they have become very small. The writer is a guru, and he received a reward of only Rs. 5 for passing four pupils in the A circle examination and Rs. 11 in the B circle examination. This miserably low rate of reward has had a most discouraging effect on the gurus, a good many of whom have already taken to other professions, and that is why the number of village pathsalas and the number of pathsala pupils have decreased.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 11th, 1890.

Justice Gurudas Banerjee as Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

13. The *Bangabási*, of the 11th January, in speaking of the appointment of Justice Gurudas Banerjee to the Vice-Chancellorship of the Calcutta University, says that this is the first time that such an honour has been conferred on a native gentleman. The University has honoured itself by thus honouring the Doctor.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Jan. 12th, 1890.

14. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 12th January, says that the questions set at the lower primary examination for 1889 in the district of Noakhally were unusually difficult, and some of them, namely, those relating to zemindari accounts and simple mensuration, were set upon subjects not prescribed for the examination.

**DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,**
Jan. 12th, 1890.

15. The *Dainik-o-Samáchár Chandriká*, of the 12th January, in speaking of the University Enquiry Committee, wonders when its business will come to a close. The writer regrets that Dr. Rajendralala Mitra has been obliged, owing to ill-health, to resign his seat on the Committee. The Doctor is the man of greatest independence in the University.

**DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,**
Jan. 16th, 1890.

16. The *Dainik-o-Samáchár Chandriká*, of the 16th January, says that the next Convocation of the Calcutta University promises to be a very grand affair, inasmuch as His Excellency the Chancellor will himself grace the occasion with his presence, and a native gentleman, Dr. Gurudas Banerji, will for the first time fill the chair of the Vice-Chancellor. There is, therefore, an unusually strong desire on all sides to go to the Convocation. And strange to say, there is, this very year, an unprecedented parsimony in the issue of tickets for admission to the ceremony. The writer has come to learn that only 120 tickets have been issued to graduates of the University, and the members of the Senate have not themselves received their usual full compliment of four to five tickets. The writer asks if the Senate House is diminished in size, and if not, he would say that the number of tickets issued must not be less than the number of seats the house can hold.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

CHARUVARTA,
Jan. 6th, 1890.

17. The *Charuvártá*, of the 6th January, says that the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed himself dissatisfied with the irregular attendance of members of

Local Self-Government.

the District and Local Boards. And His Honour has good reason to be dissatisfied. His Honour has warned the members against such irregularity in future. And the people of this country should not be so lazy or indifferent when they are in the stage of training in self-government. For laziness or indifference in the stage of training will lead to really deplorable results afterwards. There are few among the members of the Boards who are so poor as to be unable to pay the travelling expenses required for attending the meetings of the Boards. It is true the members of the Local Boards do not get any travelling allowance, but the members of the District Boards do. Why do not the latter, then, hold their sittings regularly then? Surely the people of this country are more fond of talk than of active work.

It is good news that Union Committees will be formed under the Local Boards. The village roads, &c., will be improved if sufficient funds are placed at the disposal of these Committees.

18. The *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 8th January, referring to the recommendation of the Divisional Inspector of Local Works, that the salary of the District Engineer of Rajshahye ought to be increased in consequence of his being an exceptionally able officer, says that the Rajshahye District Board is poor and is ill able to pay even the present salary of the District Engineer. In the writer's opinion, the Engineer's salary should not be more than from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400, and if the present incumbent's abilities be worth more than that, it would be best to transfer him to some other station and bring to Rajshahye a man worth the salary he has named.

HINDU RANJIKA,
Jan. 8th, 1890.

19. The same paper is glad to hear of the District Magistrate's visit to the Municipal Commissioners at the Municipal Office, because such visits are calculated to do good to both parties. It regrets, however, that the Magistrate expressed no sympathy with the Commissioners and tried to put them out of countenance. It was fortunate, however, that the Commissioners acquitted themselves creditably on the occasion. We hope the Magistrate will show greater sympathy with the Commissioners, and win the gratitude of the people of the district by giving every encouragement to the self-government bodies.

HINDU RANJIKA.

20. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 12th January, says that in all matters the Dacca District Board appears to be at a disadvantage compared with other District Boards. The members of the Board have no proper sense of duty and are most irregular in their attendance at the Board's meetings. Some of them who forfeited their memberships by their absence from six consecutive meetings sought to regain them through the favour of the Magistrate. It will be difficult for the Board to exercise any influence until its members are all men residing permanently in Dacca.

DACCA PRAKASH,
Jan. 12th, 1890.

21. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 13th January, says that a second Aurangzebe has made his appearance at Durbhunga in the person of the Mahomedan Municipal Vice-Chairman of that place. A temple of Mahavirjee, visited by pilgrims from all parts of Mithila, had stood for nearly two hundred years on the side of the tank known as the *Gangasagar*. This temple became dilapidated in course of time, and Baboo Isvari Singh, the celebrated zemindar of Mithila, got it repaired, but unfortunately without the permission of the local municipality. This was regarded by the Municipal Vice-Chairman as an act of gross impertinence, and he ordered the demolition of the temple within 24 hours under section 237 of the Municipal Act. But who that is a Hindu can put his hand to such a sinful work? The order was not obeyed, and thereupon a fresh notice for the demolition of the temple was

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Jan. 13th, 1890.

The pay of the District Engineer of Rajshahye.

The Magistrate of Rajshahye's visit to the local Municipal Office.

The Dacca District Board.

An act of sacrilege at Durbhunga.

issued by the Vice-Chairman. But the Hindus could not bring themselves to demolish the temple even after this. The municipality felt insulted, and ordered their own mehters and Mussulman employés to demolish the temple. The Brahmins were obliged, under these circumstances, to oppose the mehters and Mussulman employés. But the Vice-Chairman was not the man to be foiled by anybody, and he caused the Brahmins to be arrested, and got a party of policemen to be stationed on the spot by order of the Joint-Magistrate, and had the temple demolished. The image of Mahavirjee in the temple was thrown into the neighbouring tank by the mehters and Mussulmans, and the god's ornaments are said to have been stolen. This occurrence has caused great excitement among the Hindus of Durbhunga, who telegraphed to the Lieutenant-Governor, the Divisional Commissioner, and the Collector for an order stopping the demolition of the temple, but who have not yet received any reply. The Calcutta Municipality has not dared to demolish two temples which fell on the line of the new Central road. But in Durbhunga a sacred Hindu temple has been destroyed by Mussulmans and mehters. It is hoped that the higher authorities will carefully enquire into the matter, and great mischief will be produced if they do not do so.

(f)—*Questions affecting the land.*

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Jan. 7th, 1890.

22. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 7th January, says that a great many villages within the district of Burdwan being under the jurisdiction of the Hooghly Collectorate, the villagers have all the inconvenience involved in travelling to Hooghly for filing their lakhiraj papers and paying road cess. These villages ought to be placed under the Burdwan Collectorate.

Certain Burdwan villages under the jurisdiction of the Hooghly Collectorate.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

SAKTI,
Jan. 7th, 1890.

23. The *Sakti*, of the 7th January, has heard that some of the members of the Dacca District Board are again raising money by loan for the construction of the proposed Dacca-Archia Tramway because they do not consider it advisable to contract so heavy a loan on the strength of the limited funds at their disposal. But the writer can assure those members that the gross receipts from the proposed line will, after payment of dividends, leave a considerable net profit to the Board. Rai Madhab Chandra Rai Bahadur would have been the last man to propose the scheme if there had been the slightest chance of the undertaking resulting in loss. The Board should not turn a deaf ear to a proposal made by an experienced official like Madhab Baboo.

The writer advises the East Bengal Association not to be indifferent in the matter any longer, but to move the Dacca District Board to take active steps for the construction of this line.

SOM PRAKASH,
Jan. 13th, 1890.

24. The *Som Prakash*, of the 13th January, says that the proposed steam tramway line to Taki should commence either at Chandipore or at the Military Cantonment of Dum-Dum, and should pass through the villages of Haripore, Badurbazar, Kadambagachi, Golabari, &c. As a large number of people from the above villages come to Calcutta every day on business, the line, if it takes the proposed route, will secure a large passenger traffic. It will also secure a large goods traffic.

The proposed steam tramway line to Taki.

DACCA GAZETTE,
Jan. 13th, 1890.

25. The *Dacca Gazette*, of the 13th January, draws the attention of the local authorities to the shaky and unsafe condition of the two wooden bridges on the Munshigunge-Mokamkhola road in the district.

Two broken bridges on the Munshigunge-Mokamkhola road in the Dacca district.

Dacca district. The one at the south of the hât particularly cannot be used without great risk to life and limb. Its one extremity is about five or six feet and the other about three or four feet higher than the level of the ground. The planks are broken and wide apart, and the nails which joined them have now come out and cause passengers to stumble. The bridge is not protected by any railing, and shakes and swings when people walk over it. The other bridge, namely that at Mokamkhola, has become perfectly unfit for use.

(h)—General.

26. The *Surabhi-o-Patáká*, of the 2nd January, refers to the recent circular of Government requiring, under pain of dismissal, all clerks in the service of Government, who wish to be correspondents of newspapers, to take the permission of the heads of their offices for the purpose, and says that, as the circular in question is silent about the heads of offices themselves, the question arises how shall they be dealt with in similar circumstances? Again, as duffries are also in the habit of doing work in connection with newspapers in their leisure times, there should be a rule restricting their liberty in this respect.

SURABHI-O-PATAKA
Jan. 2nd, 1890.

27. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 7th January, says that the people of the Ranigunge sub-division suffer much inconvenience in consequence of the treasury at Ranigunge not being opened in time. The sub-divisional officer of Ranigunge should look to the matter.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Jan. 7th, 1890.

28. The *Sahachar*, of the 8th January, has the following about Mr. King's movement on behalf of the Uncovenanted European servants in India:—

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 8th, 1890.

As the Uncovenanted European Civil Servants of India accept office with their eyes open and knowing full well that they would be paid their salaries and pensions in Indian money, their present demands are most unjust, and Government ought to stand by its resolution not to accede to them. The writer feels thankful to Government for taking the right view in this matter, and warns it against the machinations of European officers.

29. The *Surabhi-o-Patáká*, of the 9th January, refers to the establishment of a Sanitary Board in Bengal, and says that, considering the present insanitary condition of the country, the establishment of such a Board has really become necessary. It is, however, feared that this Board may try to exercise undue authority over the Municipalities and the District Boards, and thus do more harm than good to the country. Besides, the most important sanitary reform needed in the country, namely, making arrangements for an improved system of drainage, will require the expenditure of a large sum of money. And where will so much money come from? The writer is of opinion that Government ought to furnish the necessary funds for this purpose.

SURABHI-O-PATAKA
Jan. 9th, 1890.

30. The *Bangabasi*, of the 11th January, has the following:—“We have received a copy of the Administration Report for 1888-89 by order of the Lieutenant-Governor. We shall have to refer to its contents from time to time. For the present we must draw attention to the fact that we do not find the name of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* among the principal English newspapers. What next?”

BANGABASI
Jan. 11th, 1890.

31. The same paper draws the attention of Government to the inconvenience which has been caused to the people of Mahespur in Jessore by the removal of the Registration Office from that village to Khalispur, and asks for an enquiry into the matter.

BANGABASI

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 11th, 1890.

32. The *Sanjivani*, of the 11th January, quotes the following from the Bengal Administration Report for 1888-89:—"The system known as the Patna

The outstill system.
system was in force throughout the year in 18 districts. In these districts there has been a decrease in the total consumption of country spirits of 234,492 gallons as compared with the figures for 1887-88, while the revenue from this source has increased by Rs. 1,09,772. So far as can be judged from the results of a single year, it would appear that the system has been a success," and says that the Government's making much of the system on the ground of increase of revenue is quite unwarranted. All that the Government can say is that it is glad to see an increase of revenue with a decrease in consumption as shown in the reports supplied from the districts. But Government has made itself liable to blame by holding the system up to public admiration on the strength of inaccurate and unreliable reports. The writer does not question the accuracy of the accounts kept by Government of its excise revenue. But the accounts of consumption kept in the outstills are not at all reliable. Before the introduction of the present regulated system, no account was kept by the farmers of outstills of the quantities distilled and sold, but under the regulated system the farmers are required to keep such accounts in a prescribed form, the only check on their accounts being that they are examined from time to time by excise officers, who, however, can only see whether the sums have been correctly added up, leaving the accuracy of the items themselves to the mercy of the farmers or their assistants. The latter have clearly an interest in showing low figures, because if the accounts showed a large sale, the chances would be that Government would enhance the upset price next year, or let it to a better bidder. Under these circumstances, the writer is at a loss to understand how Government could see its way to making the assertion that the excise revenue might be increased by decreasing consumption.

The Excise Commission, seeing the harm done by the outstill system, proposed its replacement by the regulated system, under which a tax would be imposed on every gallon of spirits manufactured, and thus meant to work the outstills on the plan of the sudder distilleries. In practice, however, this system has not been fully given effect to.

Mr. Westmacott has also clearly shown in his report that the regulated system has failed to check the surreptitious manufacture of liquor, and has urged on the Government the total abolition of that system. The Lieutenant-Governor himself has hinted that it would be difficult to maintain the system if it fails to produce the desired effect. But Government knows full well that the abolition of the regulated system will be a death-blow to the whole outstill system, and that the revenue derived from the sudder distilleries alone will not make up the whole loss that will be sustained, and does not therefore hesitate to use unjustifiable arguments to prove to the public that the regulated system is producing the desired effect.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Jan. 15th, 1890.

33. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 15th January, observes, in reference to the last Bengal Administration Report, that the list given in it of English newspapers published in Bengal is not correct or complete. It is in fact the incorrect list which was published in the report of the preceding year. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, which is admittedly one of the leading English journals, finds no place on this list. Nor are the *Hope*, the *Indian Messenger*, the *National Guardian*, and the *Liberal and the New Dispensation* newspapers, each of which is superior to the *East* or the *Bengal Times*, included in the list.

There is nothing to be said against the list given in the report of the leading native papers, but there are other native papers possessing equal

ability and importance, of which no mention is ever made in the Administration Report. Why this is not done is of course a mystery.

The list of printing presses continues to be incorrect. One "K. K. Dutt" is set down as the manager of the *Prabhakar* Press. Whence did Government get this name? The mistake was pointed out last year, but to no purpose. Who knows that similar mistakes have not been made regarding other presses? The press where the *Santi* newspaper is printed is shown as the "Ramayan Yamatu" Press, but there is no press of that name in Calcutta.

III.—LEGISLATIVE.

34. The *Cháruvartá*, of the 6th January, referring to the Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867, says that Govern-

CHARUVARTA
Jan. 6th, 1890.

The Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867. ment has hitherto purchased three copies of every newly-published book or map, and now contemplates passing an Act which will empower it to take four copies of every such book or map free of charge. The reason why it proposes to pass such an Act is that dishonest authors cheat it by putting unduly high prices on their books. The writer, however, questions the policy of Government in this respect, on the ground that the object of justice being rather to let go a criminal than to punish an innocent man, it is unfair to subject to loss the whole class of authors for the sake of a few dishonest men among them. Government taking a few copies of a book without payment may not matter much, but the justice of such a course is open to question. The matter should be carefully considered before the Bill is passed into law.

35. The *Bangabási*, of the 11th January, referring to the Indian Railways Bill, says that, before passing this measure, the Legislature ought to take note of the fact that native female passengers are subjected to great trouble and inconvenience for want of suitable waiting-rooms at the Howrah and Sealdah stations.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 11th, 1890.

IV.—NATIVE STATES.

36. The *Sár Sudhánidhi*, of the 6th January, says that it had expected, after the resignation of Sir Lepel Griffin, that

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Jan. 6th, 1890.

Mr. Henvey, Political Agent of Central India. a better man would be appointed to succeed him, and that the relations of the native princes with Government would consequently become more friendly. In this, however, the writer has been disappointed; for Mr. Henvey seems to have joined his office with the set purpose of getting revenged for the injury that was done to his predecessor by the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. Mr. Henvey may wreak his vengeance on the *Patrika*; but is it not unfair for him to treat his subordinates cruelly for the fault, if any, of the *Patrika*?

It does not appear to the writer, however, that the present miserable condition of the Native Princes is owing entirely to the Political Agents. There can be no doubt that the action of the Foreign Department is doing incalculable harm in this direction. There is none to judge honestly of the actions of the Political Agents; and so the Native Princes have to live in perpetual dread of the Viceroy's representatives at their courts, and have to show greater honour to the Agent than to His Excellency himself. They consider themselves blessed if the Agent condescends to shake hands with them when they meet him, for they know full well that his frown would be their ruin. The writer then gives the story of the Editor of the *Eastern Herald* as furnishing an instance of the highhandedness of Mr. Henvey, and expresses his regret that under such a Government as that of the English, a man of Mr. Henvey's nature has been appointed to so responsible an office as that of Political Agent of the Governor-General in Central India.

CHABUVARTA,
Jan. 6th, 1890.

37. The *Cháruvartá*, of the 6th January, is glad to hear that the Maharaja's rule is to be maintained in Tipperah. It hopes the rumour may be true, so that the people of India may rejoice at seeing an act of justice done. May Sir Steuart Bayley's fame spread far and wide.

SAKTI,
Jan. 7th, 1890.

38. The *Sakti*, of the 7th January, hears with pleasure that the Lieutenant-Governor has declined to interfere with the administration of the Tipperah Raj, and that the advice given by Mr. Lyall, the Commissioner, and Mr. Greer, the Magistrate, has not been listened to.

SAMAYA,
Jan. 10th, 1890.

39. The *Samaya*, of the 10th January, gives the substance of a letter addressed to it by Pandit Mahanand Judar, lately Governor of Jammu, describing certain acts of oppression committed upon him by Prince Amar Singh, Prime Minister of Cashmere:—

"For some reason, unknown to me, I have incurred the displeasure of Amar Singh, and have in consequence been subjected to various acts of oppression from time to time. I and my sons have been unjustly dismissed from the service of the Maharaja. Before my dismissal I was Governor of Jammu, and I have served the Maharaja for the last 40 years. Not satisfied with this, the Prince even tried to compromise my honour and curtail my liberty. After my dismissal I was charged by him with having embezzled public money, and an order was served upon me for refunding the money. I filed a statement in reply.

After that nothing was heard of for some time, and I inferred that the Prince was satisfied with my explanation. But suddenly, one day, my lands and jaghirs were confiscated to the State. I had in my power the means of obtaining redress for all the injustice that was done to me, but I preferred bearing it quietly for the sake of the Maharaja. I now learn from the newspapers that a report attacking my character has been published by the Prince in the name of the State Council. The writer of the report says that I embezzled large sums of public money, and that I have admitted my guilt in a letter which bears my own signature. But before making these statements, the writer of the report should have read official papers in order to ascertain whether or no there was truth in what he was stating. A perusal of the bond executed by me for my supposed debts to the State is all that is required to make me see what those debts mean. It should also be borne in mind in this connection that though I did not repay a single pice on account of the debt, I was still appointed to various high offices in the State both under the late Maharaja and under his son. It will take much space to state the real history of these debts. In conclusion, I ask the Maharaja and the Government of India to redress the wrongs done to me by Prince Amar Singh."

The perusal of this letter has made the writer sorry. Will Lord Lansdowne remain silent after the revelations made in this letter? Cashmere is now in a state of anarchy. The deposition of the Maharaja has tarnished the good name of the British Government. It therefore behoves that Government to retrieve its lost reputation by restoring the Maharaja to his throne.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 11th, 1890.

40. The *Sanjivani*, of the 11th January, draws the attention of Government to what has been written by a correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* about the treatment which the Maharajah of Cashmere is now receiving. The correspondent says that it is rumoured at Jammu that the Maharaja's seal has been replaced by a new seal in the official papers, and that the Maharaja will have to pay for all telegraphic messages to be sent by him,—a thing which he

was not hitherto required to do—and that his feelings have been wounded in several other minor matters. The writer reminds Government of the promise given to His Highness at the time of his removal from the administration that he would be maintained in his position, but doubts whether justice will be done to him without the interference of Parliament.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

41. The *Uchit Paklá*, of the 22nd December, referring to the permission given by the French Government to its subjects in India for enlistment in the Military service for a period of three years,

UCHIT PAKLA,
Dec. 22nd, 1889.

Military rights of the Indian subjects of France.

in order that they may be formed into a volunteer corps in case of exigency, regrets that the Indian Government does not see its way to conferring the same privilege on its own native subjects in order to enable them to take a part in the defence of their own country in case of necessity.

Prince Albert Victor in Burma.

42. The *Surabhi-o-Pataká*, of the 2nd January, has the following on Prince Albert

SURABHI-O-PATAKA,
Jan. 2nd, 1890.

Victor's visit to Burma :—

“Prince Albert Victor went to Mandalay, which is the Sudder kutchery of his grandmother's new zemindari, in order to hold a Durbar. For some unknown reason a rumour ran amongst the Burmese that the Prince was not really a scion of the English royal family. Of course, this rumour did not in the least interfere with the enjoyment of the festivities got up in honour of the Prince. The Burmese girls danced, the amla held musical parties, and there were illuminations and fireworks, all for the purpose of pleasing the Prince. But all this notwithstanding, nature herself assumed a sullen aspect, and the sun hid himself behind clouds. A Council of the Burmese priests was held for the purpose of explaining this untoward event, and some said that the phenomenon of the sun hiding himself behind clouds was only a proof that the Prince was sprung from genuine royal blood. For the sun grew pale before the lustre of the British lion, and did not, therefore, during the time the Prince was in Mandalay, shine with its usual brilliance. The writer, however, has heard a different explanation of the incident. The Pungis were convinced that the Prince was of genuine royal blood, and they said that nature looked sad when she saw an English Prince striding haughtily over the palace of the Alompra Kings, who used to sit under white umbrellas. Nature wore a mournful garment, and thus invited the Burmese to weep (for their present misery). The stories are different, but they point to one and the same truth; and that has satisfied the writer. For if the Burmese had really believed the Prince to be an impostor, it would have been a matter of shame for the English, and the public would have been confirmed in the belief that the English are a race of impostors.

The last Congress.

43. The same paper has the following on the last meeting of the National Con-

SURABHI-O-PATAKA.

gress :—

A King of England once stood on the seashore and bade the sea to recede. But instead of receding the sea advanced with greater fury than before, drowning the whole beach. In the same manner the officials in their ignorance bade the wave of the Congress movement to retire,—nay, they tried to push it back with their hands! Insensates, they do not know that instead of retiring, the wave of that movement will gradually increase in volume and force and sweep all of them away. The influence of the Congress is increasing, and at its last meeting there were 2,000 delegates present. And who shall say how many lakhs of men were there behind those 2,000 delegates?

When the Congress was first started many people laughed at it and then attempted to suppress it. There were also great rejoicings over the letter recently written by Mr. Hume about the state of the Congress funds, and many thought that the days of the Congress were numbered. But the influence of the Congress, as seen in its last meeting, has put an end to all that rejoicing and prognosis of evil. The enemies of the Congress have now changed their tactics, and say that the Congress is an enemy of Government, and police spies are dogging the steps of the delegates.

PRATIKAR,
Jan. 3rd, 1890.

44. The *Pratikār*, of the 3rd January, says that Baboo Dwarkanath Ganguli, one of the Bengal delegates to the Congress, went a little too far when he insisted on the right of women to be sent as representatives to the Congress and to express their views in all matters brought before it, and also on their right to be elected members of the Legislative Councils. The Congress will make itself the laughing stock of all if it goes to such lengths as this. It is considered the height of impudence in Indian women to be even present at public meetings. And it must be too much to demand for them rights which have not yet been granted to their more advanced sisters in England and America.

SAKTI,
Jan. 7th 1890.

45. The *Sakti*, of the 7th January, referring to the method adopted by the Congressists for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the people, remarks that it is not a method that can be expected to do much good. It is no doubt proper for a people to aspire after political power, but before doing so they ought to make sure of their livelihood. The few who have competence may aspire after political power and may sit in the Legislative Councils and make laws; but if the mass of the people die of starvation, there will be very few left for those laws to operate upon. It is no good making laws with both hands; better employ one hand in framing laws, and hold forth the other to save the lives of those for whom laws are framed.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
Jan. 7th, 1890.

46. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 7th January, says that the money which has been collected for the purpose of erecting a permanent memorial of Prince Albert's visit should be spent in establishing a school for the study of Hindu medical works and a hospital in connection with such a school. It has been proposed to establish a leper asylum with the money. But as Government is legislating for lepers it will have to make provision for their housing and treatment when the Leper Bill is passed. And so there will be no necessity for the public to spend money for the purpose. An effort to revive the study of Hindu medicine is sure to command the sympathy of all classes of people, and so the money necessary for the purpose is likely to be raised without difficulty. And can any memorial of the Prince's visit be more lasting in character than a school and a hospital for reviving the study and practice of Hindu medicine?

BURDWAN SANJIVANI.

47. The same paper says that the quartering of a regiment of European soldiers in the town of Burdwan has created quite a panic there. It is believed that the soldiers who killed a man at Dum belong to this regiment. The native constables set to watch them fear even to face them. They are consequently committing petty acts of oppression with impunity. They also chase women in the streets, and the families which keep only female servants are therefore very much inconvenienced in the matter of shopping and marketing. When Mr. Coxhead was Magistrate of Burdwan he arranged for the quartering of English troops outside the town. The authorities should see that the soldiers are not in future quartered within the town.

48. The *Sahachar*, of the 8th January, says that the very fact that the Government of India had one Mr. Reed, a shorthand writer, brought over at its cost from England to India to record the proceedings of the last meeting of the Congress at Bombay, shews that the people of England are anxious to know what the "microscopic minority" says. After all the Congress movement is not a thing to be trifled with.

SAHACHAR,
Jan. 8th, 1890.

49. The *Surabhi-o-Pataká*, of the 9th January, says that Prince Albert Victor made a very sorry exhibition of himself in Burma. According to a correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*, at a garden party held there in his honour, and in which a large number of Burmese ladies were present, the Prince caressed some of the girls with his hand on their chins and some others with his arms thrown round their waists. The correspondent further states that in the opinion of the Burmese the Prince's manner of looking at the women was not quite innocent, and that his conduct was far from being proper. It is rumoured that the Chief Commissioner of Burma found it rather hard work to manage the Prince. The writer does not know how far these statements of the correspondent are correct.

SURABHI-O-PATAKA,
Jan. 9th, 1890.

Sir Rames Chandra Mitra.

50. The same paper says that Sir Rames Chandra Mitra deserved a higher honour than Knighthood.

SURABHI-O-PATAKA.

Prince Albert Victor's entertainment on the maidan.

51. The *Samaya*, of the 10th January, has the following on Prince Albert Victor's reception in Calcutta :—

SAMAYA,
Jan. 10th, 1890.

The Prince came to the reception tent on the maidan at 7 p.m. and left it at 9 p.m. Thus he spent only two hours in the tent. And within those two hours Rs. 50,000 were spent on entertainments got up in his honour! But was the Prince really struck by the preparations that were made for his entertainment? Certainly not. For were not preparations for the same purpose made on a much grander scale in Hyderabad and in other places? Be that as it may, this much is certain that with better management the expenses of the entertainment could have been much less than they have been, and a large sum would thus have been available for the purpose of some work of a permanent character.

There were about 2,000 guests and visitors present on the maidan on the day of the entertainment. But the arrangements for their reception and accommodation were extremely unsatisfactory. There was no one to look after even such men as Sir Steuart Bayley, the Hon'ble Dr. Guru Das Banerji, &c., and His Honour while entering the tent actually fell on one of a party belonging to the editor. The carriages of the guests were also kept at an inconvenient distance apart, and it was a work of infinite trouble to find them.

52. The *Sulabha Samáchar-o-Kusadaha*, of the 10th January, says that the Social Conference has its full sympathy, but it objects to the Government being called upon to make laws at every step. Whatever reforms may be necessary in the social system of the people ought to be effected by the people themselves, and the idea of Government reforming it is quite ludicrous.

SULABH SAMACHAR-O-KUSADAH,
Jan. 10th, 1890.

53. The *Samvád Prabhákar*, of the 10th January, in writing about the festivities in honour of Prince Albert Victor, deprecates the waste of money that has been made in an hour or two in merrymaking.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Jan. 10th, 1890.

The writer has come to know that the affair has given rise to dissatisfaction in certain quarters owing to the unfair distribution of tickets for admission to the place of amusement. Many native gentlemen, who were members of the Reception Committee, or made liberal donations to the fund,

received no tickets, or received an insufficient member of them, whilst European gentlemen who did not at all contribute to the fund were freely supplied with tickets.

There is a surplus of thirty thousand rupees after paying the expenses of the amusements. What is to be done with this sum is not yet settled. The writer fails to see how the memory of the Prince's visit will be perpetuated if the *Englishman's* suggestion that the surplus should be made over to the Dufferin Fund is carried into effect.

BANGABASI,
Jan. 11th, 1890.

54. The *Bangabási*, of the 11th January, in answering to the charge brought against it by one of its well-wishers that it does a very wrong thing by abusing the Congressists, makes the following observations:—

"We abuse the prime movers of the Congress because we are aware that a great many among them are men of position and possess some real power, and that they could do their country good if they were only so inclined; and could, at any rate, check the progress of evil. But unfortunately they do neither the one nor the other.

It may be that we ourselves are not doing much good by only abusing the Congressists; but it is better, at any rate, not to do anything than to do evil.

Are the agitation-mongering Baboos aware what they are about? They are striving to snatch governmental power from the hands of their rulers. But they know full well that any power which they may obtain most come to them as a favour. They are also undermining the fabric of Hindu civilisation, and striking at the root of Hindu institutions. This surely is not the work which an Indian patriot should do.

It is surely not in the Congressists to snatch a jot of political power from the English. The English will rule the country as they themselves think best. All India may clamour and complain, but that will not make India's English ruler swerve from his purpose. The day the English ruler of India shows such weakness, he must leave the country bag and baggage. That the English are making fresh territorial acquisitions in the East means not that they intend leaving India, but that they intend to make their grasp upon India firmer and firmer."

The writer goes on to say that the Congress has for its staunch supporters all Englishmen who have the good of their own country at heart. A few Englishmen blinded by self-interest may decry the Congress, but it is the interest of every true Englishman to encourage the movement. How England will benefit by the Congress has been clearly explained by Sir William Wedderburn, who has advised English merchants to join the Congress, and to encourage it to educate the people of India as the only plan by which they can create an extensive market for their goods in this country. "But Heaven alone knows whether or not the condition of India will be improved in this way!"

BANGABASI

55. The same paper says that the Burdwan delegate of the Congress has written as follows in the *Burdwan Sanjivani* newspaper:—Indian unity was a thing unheard of from ancient times. But now for five years the Congress is holding a meeting every year, and the various Indian races are mixing with each other as brothers. The Hindu does not now look upon the Muhammadan with feelings of jealousy, nor does the Muhammadan now look upon the Hindu with such feelings. The Bengali has no longer any race-feeling against either the Punjabi or the Parsee. All India, in fact, from one extremity to the other, is today united in one common brotherhood.

Upon this the writer observes as follows:—

"Good news indeed! We would have been glad if there had been even one grain of truth in this statement. And the delegate Baboo himself is perfectly aware that there is no truth in what he says."

ARYAVARTA,
Jan. 11th, 1890.

56. The *Aryavarta*, of the 11th January, says that the object of Royal visits should be to learn the real condition of the people. But how far this purpose was served by former Royal visits is very doubtful. In the present instance, Government has prohibited the giving of public addresses to the Royal visitor. One can see through the object of this order, which, no doubt, is to prevent the people from making their real condition known to the Prince. And the object of taking the Prince through the principal towns only is unquestionably the same.

Prince Albert Victor in India.

57. The *Sanjivani*, of the 11th January, in demanding a Military College for India, argues that now that Government has made up its mind to make use of the armies of the native princes, it would be both inconvenient and costly to employ Europeans for their training, and that this difficulty can be removed by establishing a Military College in this country for training youths of noble families for this purpose. The Duke of Connaught is for such a college; and if such a college is established during Lord Lansdowne's viceroyalty at the instance of His Royal Highness, there can be no doubt that the names of both of them will be gratefully remembered by the Indian people.

SANJIVANI,
Jan. 11th, 1890.

58. The same paper, referring to the slanderous report published by the Rangoon correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* against Prince Albert Victor, says that it almost feels ashamed to believe in such a report; but as it is going the round of the papers without contradiction, there is no alternative left but to take it as true. The writer requests Lord Lansdowne to ascertain the correctness or otherwise of the report, and if he finds the report true to send the Prince back to England with all possible haste, as it is not to be tolerated that opportunities should be given to a wild boy like the Prince to tarnish Her Majesty's spotless name. The writer takes the Calcutta officials to task for putting temptations in the way of the Prince in the shape of dancing girls and similar other things; and says that if the Rangoon report be true, the officials who had charge of the Prince at that place will be greatly to blame. It has become absolutely necessary to prove the falsity of the report, or to take steps to check the evil propensities of the Prince.

Prince Albert Victor in Rangoon.

SANJIVANI

The Congress movement.

59. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 12th January, has the following on the Congress movement:—

DACCA PRAKASH,
Jan. 12th, 1890.

The leaders of the Congress movement are believed by themselves as well as by the general public to be patriotic men who have their country's good at heart. But their conduct during the five years that the Congress has been in existence has been the very opposite of what the conduct of really patriotic men should have been. During these five years they have sent 15 lakhs of rupees to the "Brahmins" of England, whilst the poor of their own country did not receive a single pice from them during the same period. They record resolutions for increasing the length of the hair on widows' heads; but they do nothing to ameliorate the condition of the poor of the country. There was, indeed, some talk at the last meeting of the Congress about the necessity of reducing the salt duty; but no resolution was recorded on the subject. They collected Rs. 65,000 on the spot for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Indian Political Agency in England; but the utmost efforts made during these five years by one of them, Baboo Surendra Nath Banerji, who is reputed to be a staunch advocate of technical education

have not succeeded in bringing together more than 40 to 50,000 rupees for a technical institution! They have spent 15 lakhs of India's money in the maintenance of a Political Agency in England; but what good do they expect to derive from this large expenditure? Even if they derive any good from the agency, will that good be worth its cost? These gentlemen must have a strange conception of their duties. Instead of doing things which may be within their power, they will talk of doing things that are beyond their power. They will talk of reforming society, but they cannot make up their minds not to use goods of English manufacture for the purpose of saving 6 or 7 crores of rupees. They are now annually giving immense sums of money in the shape of fares to the railway companies, but with the money which invested as capital would yield this immense sum as interest they can purchase the old railway lines and construct new ones too. Many of them have inherited large properties and are otherwise men of means. And they can do much good to the country by establishing agricultural banks, model agricultural farms and paper and cloth mills. But their heart is apparently not in their country's good, and they will do nothing of the kind.

SOM PRAKASH,
Jan. 13th, 1890.

60. The *Som Prakash*, of the 13th January, has learnt from the *Englishman* newspaper that at least Rs. 30,000 will remain after paying the expenses of Prince Albert Victor's entertainment on the maidan, and says that this balance should be made over to the Permanent Memorial Committee. It is hoped that the statement of the *Englishman* newspaper that the Lieutenant-Governor has refused to sanction the diversion of the balance for the purpose of the memorial will prove to be untrue.

SOM PRAKASH.

The balance of the Reception Fund.

61. The same paper has the following on Prince Albert Victor's entertainment on the maidan :—

Before the Prince's arrival in India, it was announced that his visit would be of a private character. But events show that the Prince's visit has been of a more than public character. Everywhere in India the Prince has been publicly presented with addresses of welcome, and nautches, tamashas, and evening parties have been got up in his honour. Now as to the entertainment on the maidan. In the first place, the arrangements for the entertainment were not made on a large scale. There was no display of fireworks. In the second place, no arrangements were made for the convenience and accommodation of the ordinary native visitors. In the third place, as the bulk of the money came from native gentlemen, some place in the native quarter of the town ought to have been selected for giving the entertainment. And though so defective, the entertainment, it is said, has cost no less than Rs. 50,000! It would have been much better to have spent this large sum for other and more useful purposes.

It is proposed to make over the balance to the Lady Dufferin Fund. It seems, then, that the Lady Dufferin Fund will absorb the balances of all other funds. Last year the balance of the Jubilee Fund was made over to it.

SAMVAD PRAKASH,
Jan. 13th, 1890.

62. The *Samvad Prabhakar*, of the 13th January, says that to whatever part of India Prince Albert Victor may go, he is sure to receive a loyal and cordial reception, and illuminations and fireworks, dances and *tamasha*, will follow as a matter of course. His Royal Highness will of course be pleased at it, and inform the Queen and his parents of the sort of reception he has had in India. But will he not listen even to a single complaint or prayer of the Indians and communicate it to Her

Prince Albert Victor's visit to
Calcutta.

Majesty ? Cannot India expect the least political benefit from the Prince's visit ?

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI,
Jan. 13th, 1890.

63. The *Nanavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 18th January, referring to the indignation expressed by many at the insult offered by Mr. Henvey to Baboo Mahendra Nath Chatterjee, Editor of the *Eastern Herald*, says that there is nothing new in this insulting of a native by an Englishman, and that occurrences of this kind, which are every-day occurrences, only bring home to the minds of the natives of India that they are the conquered and that Englishmen are the conquerors. Why then all this indignation over one of a class of occurrences which, by causing sorrow and humiliation, may bring about a remedy for the evil ?

The writer will say nothing about Mr. Henvey, and will only ask him whether he expects to win the love and loyalty of Indians for the English Government by such conduct as this. He and other Englishmen of his type may consider it a very glorious thing to behave in this way, but it is strange that they do not think for a moment that such actions may cause serious injury to the English nation in future.

NAVAVIBHAKAR
SADHARANI.

64. The same paper regrets that the reception accorded to Prince Albert Victor in Calcutta, though characterised by a proper welcome and all possible entertainments, was not marked by much enthusiasm. It is not Government, which took no part in the reception, but the organisers of the reception, that are to blame for this. The writer was greatly struck with the remarks made by many on the day of the Prince's arrival in Calcutta, namely, that the arrangements for the reception were only such as are usual on the occasion of the arrival of a new Viceroy and no more.

The writer had expected that a large number of the eminent men of Bengal would be present at Prinsep's Ghât to welcome the Prince. But he was disappointed. Among the eminent men of Bengal, there were at the ghât only the Maharaja of Cooch Behar, the Nawab of Moorshedabad, the Maharajas of Durbhunga, Dumraon, and Bettiah, and Maharaja Jotindra Mohun Tagore. The address which was presented to the Prince by the Calcutta Municipality in the name of the townspeople was carried by only six Commissioners, of whom only two, namely, Baboo Kali Nath Mitter and Dr. Mahendro Lal Sircar, were real representatives of the people. Of the old and eminent Sobha Bazar Raj family, only one representative, Maharaja Narendra Krishna, was present, and that he was present was probably because he was one of the members of the Reception Committee. Many probably did not go to Prinsep's Ghât because they feared that they would not receive proper attention there. The big zemindars near Calcutta were not invited at all, or Raja Peary Mohun and Binay Baboo would have been at the ghât. Not one member of the Janai Mukharji family was present. Maharaja Kshitish Chandra, of the Krishnagore Raj family, who holds the same position among the Hindoos of Bengal as the Nawab of Moorshedabad holds among the Mussulmans of Bengal, was not also present at any of the entertainments given to the Prince. Some titled Rajas had to dance attendance upon the Secretary of the Committee at his house for the purchase of tickets for the *maidan* entertainment ; but the Eurasians of Chunam Gulli, thanks to Mr. Clarke, had quite a shower of tickets amongst them.

There was no end to the sufferings of the villagers on the evening of the *maidan* entertainment. There were wide reports of illumination and fireworks ; and the arrangement made by the Eastern Bengal State Railway for conveying people to Calcutta and back for a single fare carried confirmation to men's minds in this respect. But the villagers who came to town were greatly disappointed. The shopkeepers in front

of the Viceregal palace had indeed something fine to show in the shape of illumination. But there was only the Monument to dispel the darkness of the maidan, the Chinese lanterns hanging from the trees having only twinkled like glow-worms. And this, and nothing more or better than this, is said to have cost fifty thousand rupees! The organisers of the reception were very anxious to show the people tamasha (pageants), and it is a fine tamasha (joke) indeed to which they have treated them.

DAINIK-O-SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
Jan. 15th, 1890.

65. The *Dainik-o-Samachar Chandriká*, of the 15th January, says

The surplus of the Reception Fund.

that some people propose to make over the balance of the Reception Fund to the Leper Asylum Fund, some propose making it over to the Calcutta School of Art, and some would have a playground for boys with it, and sarcastically observes that the last proposition would be the best to adopt, and that it may be adopted with only one modification, namely, that the play ground should be not for boys, but for those children of larger growth who have shown themselves more fond of amusements.

URIYA PAPERS.

URIYA AND
NAVASAMVAD,
Dec. 25th, 1889.

66. The *Uriya and Navasamvád*, of the 25th December, is sorry to

Violation of the Widow Marriage Act.

find that a Hindu widow in Dacca succeeded in a court of law in establishing her right to the property of her former husband, after contracting a subsequent marriage in accordance with Brahmo rites, and thereby successfully eluded the provisions of the Hindu Widow Marriage Act. It therefore draws the attention of the Legislature to the fact, and points out that the precedent in question must be a strong temptation to Hindu widows inclined to contract a second marriage to lean towards apostacy.

DIPAKA,
Dec. 28th, 1889.

67. Though admitting the fact that in certain cases extravagant demands have been made on the Government on account of prices of books purchased under Act XXV of 1867, the *Dipaka*, of the

The Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867.

28th December, 1889, is inclined to think that the provisions of the Bill to amend Act XXV of 1867 must operate as a special hardship on authors, who will be required to supply copies of their books *gratis* to Government, and that the abuses in question might be removed without touching the pockets of the authors.

UTKALDIPKA,
Dec. 28th, 1889.

68. The *Utkaldipiká*, of the 28th December, highly approves of the

Mr. Amir Ali as a Judge of the High Court.

appointment of Mr. Amir Ali to the vacant seat on the bench of the Calcutta High Court.

UTKALDIPKA.

69. Referring to the petition of the Orissa Graduates and Under-

Uriyas in the public service.

Graduates Association, presented to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal during His

Honour's visit to Cuttack last year, praying that a certain number of educated Uriyas might be appointed to the Subordinate Executive and Judicial Services of Bengal under a system of nomination, and to the assurance given by Sir Stuart Bayley that the petition would be taken into consideration when the question of the examination for the Subordinate Executive Service would come under the final consideration of Government, the same paper observes that, as the question has been finally decided by Government, and as a certain number of appointments have already been made under a system of nomination, Government would do well to redeem its promise by acknowledging the claims of the Uriyas.

UTKALDIPKA.

70. The same paper reverts to the subject of "settlement" in Orissa,

The Orissa settlement.

and writes a long article in which it tries to explain that the plan of surveying lands and

preparing village maps according to the English method in place of the native method, which was adopted in the last settlement, is defective and unsatisfactory on the following grounds:—

- (a).—The *bhowria* (record of area and boundaries of land under the native method) of land prepared according to the native method is more useful to landlords, tenants, and other proprietors of land, because it gives a better description of the land included therein than any survey map.
- (b).—The *bhowria* system of land record was adopted in the last settlement of Orissa on account of its manifold advantages.
- (c).—The *bhowria* system is popular, and its details are well known to all sorts of tenure-holders in Orissa.
- (d).—The advantages of the *bhowria* system were so great that it was adopted along with the English method of surveying in the last "settlement" of Khordah, a large estate belonging to Government in the Puri district.
- (e).—The Editor has learnt from certain officers having revenue jurisdiction in Khordah that in proceedings in rent suits *bhowria* records are more often referred to for determination of doubtful points concerning the subject-matter of those suits than the survey maps.
- (f).—In the districts of Orissa parties to revenue and civil suits and others constantly take copies of *bhowria* records from the *mahafizkhana* (record-room) of the Collector, and take copies of survey maps only when disputed claims concerning the boundaries of two contiguous villages require to be determined upon.
- (g).—Some years ago arable lands capable of being irrigated by canal water were surveyed according to the English method, but the survey maps were so defective that they gave rise to constant disputes regarding the areas of the lands and the assessments thereon in the possession of those that were liable to pay water-rates, and the confusion arising from the above disputes was so great that the survey in question now passes by the odious and opprobrious name of *Barahandia* among the people of Orissa.
- (h).—In the last settlement of Orissa the gomastas and karpardars of zemindars had the advantage of accompanying the Government ameens in the course of their survey and of taking down notes from or of copying the *bhowrias* as occasion required without any payment in the shape of stamp, and this was easily accomplished as they understood *bhowria* full well.
- (i).—Though survey maps are more decent-looking and are better understood by the English officers, they have no such attraction for the zemindar and the raiyat, both of whom understand *bhowria* better and are familiar with it, and that it is fair that the survey should be made according to the native method inasmuch as it concerns the rights, titles and interests of zemindars, raiyats, lakhrajars, and other proprietors of land more than it concerns the officers in charge of survey or revenue.

71. The *Utkaldipika* and the *Dipaka*, of the 28th December last, are mortified to notice certain painful incidents in connection with the survey operations that are now going on in Orissa, to wit, the employment of foreign ameens in

UTKALDIPIKA AND
DIPAKA,
Dec. 28th, 1880.

Orissa in the presence of a large number of competent Uriya ameens, who are almost starving for want of employment. The *Dipaká* is aware that out of the outturn of 200 successful students from the Orissa Survey School in the last few years, so many as 180 have not yet been able to secure any employment. It therefore entreats Government to employ these men who have been well trained in practical surveying, and to stop the importation of foreign ameens, especially as there are signs of distress in different parts of Orissa, and because it is very difficult for any Uriya to keep body and soul together in these hard days.

ASSAM PAPERS.

SILCHAR,
Dec. 30th, 1889.

72. The *Silchar*, of the 30th December, says that if a few families of Brahmins, Kayasthas, and Vaidyas who were induced to settle permanently in Cachar

The wants of Cachar.

by its ancient Rajas, be excepted, then the population of the district will almost exclusively consist of low caste people. And the unceasing importation of coolies for the tea-gardens is adding to the number of this low population. This is not a desirable state of things for Cachar. As Government has large tracts of khas land at its disposal in the district, it ought to induce high caste people from Bengal and Sylhet to settle in the district by making them brahmattara and mahattoran grants. Mr. Anderson, Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should give his best attention to this question. Government should also try to develop the agricultural resources of Cachar. The district is not yet fit for high education, and the zillah school should be therefore abolished and an agricultural school established in its place. As the indigenous population of Cachar derive no benefit from the zilla and guru training schools, both of them should be abolished, and the money saved should be devoted to the maintenance of agricultural and technical schools, which will do real good to the people of Cachar.

SILCHAR.

73. The same paper says that under Baboo Priyanath's supervision the condition of the roads in Cachar has become miserable in the extreme. The roads

Condition of the roads in Cachar.

in Udharband, Lakshmipur, and other places will become impassable in the rainy season.

SILCHAR.

74. The same paper says that as dák runs though the Fechuganj-Silchar road, and as Government will have frequent occasion for using the road for military

The Fechuganj-Silchar road.

purposes in the impending Lushai expedition, there ought to be a railway line—at any rate a tramway line—between the two places.

SILCHAR.

75. The same paper says that the prisoners in the Silchar Jail are supplied with insufficient food and scanty

Food and clothing of the prisoners in the Silchar Jail.

clothing. Their food consists of *bhát* prepared from 10 chittacks of rice, and their clothing consists of a piece of cloth measuring only 6 cubits. The dogs and horses of Englishmen are better clothed than these unfortunate prisoners in the Silchar Jail. Englishmen! you are degrading human beings to the level of beasts.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 18th January 1890.